

# METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, March 30.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 92 1/2¢; lead 7 1/4¢; spelter 7 1/2¢; copper 23 1/2¢.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

# WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Tonight and Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

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# GERMANS STRIKING HARD

## Great Battle Is Raging On 25-Mile Front and French Fighting Desperately

### Enemy Forces Rushing Forward Their Artillery

#### Another Fight of Still Greater Intensity Forecast on the West Front—Germans Digging In North of Albert and Preparing to Hold Ground.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—French reserve troops have stopped the German advance on the twenty-five miles from Moreuil to Lassigny, according to an official dispatch received here today from Paris. The German attacks on this line were described in previous dispatches as particularly violent.

LONDON, March 30.—The Germans are still rushing forward artillery and re-organizing their forces. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs. The slowing down in the battle, he says, probably is only a lull before another storm of still greater intensity.

The situation on the British sector of the new battle-front this morning was more satisfactory from the Allied standpoint. The night was comparatively quiet.

The Germans last night renewed their powerful attacks in the Montdidier region, where their wedge had been pushed furthest toward Paris, and a great battle is raging along a 25-mile front on both sides of the salient which has Montdidier at its point. The French, backed up by powerful reserves, are offering desperate resistance to the German blow.

Apparently the French line has been forced back slightly on its northern edge of this front, as the Paris official report of the battle mentions the town of Moreuil as forming a part of the line here. This place is on the Avre river, about 11 miles southeast of Amiens, and its occupation by the Germans would advance them slightly nearer to Allied base.

On the southerly side of the salient the battle is raging to a point beyond Lassigny which lies some fourteen miles east of Montdidier. There is no indication of any change along this part of the front.

The German assault in this region seems a logical outcome of the strategic positions in which the Teutons find themselves, as their lines virtually in the open all the way back to the Oise, offered an inviting objective for an Allied counter blow. It apparently was a case of attack or be attacked and they seem to have taken the offensive.

PARIS, March 30.—French troops, supported by reserves, are offering desperate resistance before assaults of the enemy, the war office announces. The battle which was resumed with renewed violence during the night is progressing on a front of forty kilometers (about 25 miles) from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny.

**German Attempts Break Down.**  
LONDON, March 30.—The Germans, attacking yesterday at Mezieres, pressed back the British from Mezieres, the war office announces. All the enemy's attempts to capture Mezieres broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon.

Mezieres, captured by the Germans, is in the sector south of the Somme where the principal gains of the Germans in the last few days have been made. It is ten miles north of Montdidier.

**Turks Prepare Expedition.**  
LONDON, March 30.—A telegram from Copenhagen reports that an official statement issued by Turkey announces that Turkey is preparing an expedition to restore order in Crimea.

Turkish newspapers have recently been asserting that on the basis of right of self-determination Crimea should be joined to Turkey.

**Intense Fight Near Arras.**  
LONDON, March 30.—Strong enemy patrols in the Arras sector penetrated the British outpost line near Arras and forced the posts to withdraw after intense fighting. This appears to be the only change in the lines near Arras.

A spectacular maneuver by the British command just after the capture of Roux became known today. A body of British troops was cut off when the Germans enveloped Roux.

of the general lull in the intensity of the fighting along the northern part of the front.

The possibility suggests itself that, foiled in their attempt to drive a wedge between the French and British, or effect a break in the allied line, the Germans may be making an attempt to re-establish their trench lines on the basis of their present advance, either for defensive purposes, or as the jumping off point for another plunge into entente territory.

The line of reported entrenchment, however, is only a little more than three miles in length and at present the movement is most likely to be judged as a local measure for protection of the town of Albert.

The indicated line brings the German front at this point to just about its position when the first battle of the Somme started in 1916.

### GENERAL FOCH IN COMMAND

#### French Hero Is Now at the Head of the Allied Forces.

LONDON, March 29.—The Post says that the French and British governments have decided to appoint General Foch generalissimo on the western front during the present operations.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Official information has reached Washington that General Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concerted effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

The first hint of the historic development came in press cable dispatches telling how General Pershing had placed the American expeditionary forces at the disposal of the French commander. This was confirmed tonight in a message from General Pershing to the war department.

**Wilson Notified.**  
It was learned tonight that the president had been officially advised of the action when he sent a cablegram to General Foch today congratulating him "on his new authority."

There was no explanation at the White House of what the president meant. It is understood that there will be no official comment here until after an announcement comes from France.

General Pershing's message, made public by Major General March, acting chief of staff, follows:

"Have made all our resources available and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirits and both armies seem confident."

There was no mention in the Pershing dispatch of the new authority given General Foch and war department officials were speculating over the reasons for the absence of any official announcement. Some still were inclined to believe that the French general had been placed in command only of the army of maneuver, the reserve forces composed of contingents from all the allied armies created after the formation of the supreme war council.

### LIEUTENANT JORDAN DIES IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Death of Lieut. Marcus A. Jordan of Phoenix, Ariz., two days after an airplane accident in Italy in which he was wounded, was reported today in a cablegram from Foggia to his brother Eldridge A. Jordan, a banker here. Jordan first joined the Canadian flying corps and later the American army and was assigned to the flying forces in Italy.

### TURN YOUR CLOCK FORWARD TONIGHT

Government Orders All Official Time Pieces in Country Advanced One Hour.

#### RESETTING A TASK

Electrical Clocks in Big Plants and Public Building Require Night's Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Caution to the public to move clocks ahead an hour to comply with the law will be left to the newspapers.

President Wilson, it was disclosed today, had considered issuing a proclamation putting into effect the time-changing measure but decided not to do so on the suggestion that newspapers would accomplish the same thing more thoroughly.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Turn the hands of your clocks and watches forward one hour before retiring tonight and add one hour of daylight to the nation's effort to win the war!

Everybody's doing it and if you fail you will be an hour late to church tomorrow, an hour late to work Monday morning and just one hour behind everybody and everything for the next seven months.

The official time pieces, such as the clocks of the naval observatory and other official agencies by which time is fixed in this country will not yet be fully advanced to the new "clock time" until 2 o'clock tomorrow morning but, as the average man then will be losing a precious hour of sleep without knowing it, the best and surest way is for everyone to turn clocks and watches ahead one hour before retiring tonight and proceed to sleep with the satisfying knowledge that by one hour's sacrifice millions of hours of daylight has been added to the nation's resources for fighting Germany.

#### One Precious Hour Saved.

In munitions plants, in factories, on the farms and on the battlefields (for France and Great Britain already have adopted the system), one extra precious hour of daylight will have been made available for supreme effort. Many persons imagine they will be put to confusing inconvenience by the change. Nothing could be further from the truth. After setting the time pieces ahead one hour forget it until next fall, when on a certain date, everybody will turn them back again and regain the lost hour.

#### No Change in Hours.

There will be absolutely no change in working hours, railroad train schedules, or in anything else. The clock is merely to life to everybody one hour, but everybody has agreed to the deception and will forget that according to the sun, it really is one hour earlier than the clocks say it is.

#### Trains Will Set Clocks Ahead.

But if you are a working man don't attempt to use that as an excuse to employers, he probably will "dock" you an extra hour's pay. If you expect to take a train don't fail to set your watch or you will miss it. All trains which are caught between terminals at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning when time officially is changed merely will arrive one hour late; when they start out again they will be on the new time. You will be just one hour behind all day, late home to dinner and late to the theater if you fail to advance your watches and clocks tonight.

#### Must Reset Electrical Clocks.

The task of re-setting clocks all over the country will be one of great magnitude. The telephone companies which have electrical clocks will find it a mechanical task. Large corporations having hundreds and thousands of time pieces scattered through their plants will find the labor cost of re-setting clocks fast running into money. The government itself has thousands of clocks in public buildings which will keep men working until dawn tomorrow resetting them.

There is, however, one time piece of such a character that it cannot permit itself to join in the national deception even to the extent of "lying" one minute. It is the artistically beautiful, but nevertheless primeval, sundial which may be found in some of the public squares and particularly in the rich man's garden. That will ever be true to "sun" time and nothing can change the shadow which is finger casts across its face by the days of the rising. It is impossible to change it and for the next six months all the sun dials in the country simply will be "conscientious objectors" to the new era of daylight saving.

Despite the fact that daylight saving has been a topic of world discussion for a long time, has been debated on the floor of congress, been talked about everywhere, especially since the war began, there is still the probability that some persons will fail to comprehend it. It is too simple to go wrong about. Simply turn the

### ALLIED BLOW COMING

Anglo-French-American Counter Offensive Not Far Off.

#### WASHINGTON, March 30.—

The appointment of General Foch as French chief of staff, to supreme command of the allied and American forces in France, is regarded here today as the important development in the situation on the western front.

The elevation of General Foch, made known in official information reaching Washington last night, means the coordination of all the armies opposing the German onslaught. This is a step long urged by American and French military men and apparently was brought about by the realization of the immediate necessity of driving back the Germans.

The naming of General Foch also went a great way to strengthen the belief that an Anglo-French-American counter-offensive is not far off and that the allied blow is to fall on the French section of the recent fighting front.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The eight-hour day, wage increases of \$1 a day and equal pay for like work by men and women were granted to Chicago packing house employees today by Judge Samuel A. Schuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearings here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted.

The award was made on the six principal points raised by the employees and was as follows:

1. Beginning May 5, 1918, eight hours shall constitute the basic work day and such work day shall be completed, insofar as possible, within nine consecutive hours.

2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of double time for all Sundays and holidays except that where the operation is necessarily and generally carried on for seven days, provision may be made for relief workers so as to give the regular employees a day off. The relief workers are to receive the week day wage for such work. The ordinary week day overtime shall be at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and at the rate of time and a half for the succeeding hours.

3. Where plants are operated by three eight-hour shifts, employees shall be allowed twenty minutes for lunch. Effective January 11, 1918, the wages of all hourly workers shall be increased from 2 1/2 cents to 4 1/2 cents an hour, the larger amount going to those who had been earning 30 cents an hour or less. Piece workers are to receive a proportionate percentage increase and in all cases the rates are to be adjusted so that the compensation of the new eight-hour day shall be at least equal that formerly paid for ten hours' work.

4. Wage rates shall be the same for men and women doing the same class of work.

5. There shall be no change in the guaranteed time in effect November 30, 1917, except that Swift & Co. are required to make their weekly guarantee forty hours, the same as in all other plants.

#### RETURN FROM THE COAST.

Mrs. M. S. Browning and daughter, Gene, have returned from the Pacific coast where they have been spending several weeks in Los Angeles and other interesting coast cities.

#### VISITED IN OGDEN.

Mrs. W. Mont Ferry and Mrs. L. E. Adams of Salt Lake City were Ogden visitors last Tuesday when they attended the mass meeting at the tabernacle. Both ladies enjoyed the visit to the city.

#### SUCCEEDS REDMOND AS IRISH LEADER

John Dillon has been chosen to succeed the late John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists. Dillon has held a seat in Parliament since 1885.

#### PERSHING STIRS FRENCH HEARTS

Newspapers of All Shades of Opinion Praise Manly Attitude of American Commander.

PARIS, March 30.—General Pershing's sincere and manly words in placing at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army have gone straight to the heart of the French people, who dearly love what the French call "fine gesture." The newspapers of all shades of opinion reflect this grateful appreciation, both by the prominence they give the incident and in their comments. Echo de Paris says that France is wholeheartedly grateful to have opportunity to judge its growing importance. They shall see these new soldiers, pressing on in their ranks, impatient to try their virgin weapons. Turning to the eastward they will see behind them the Japanese, trembling with eagerness, ready to spring.

**LONG RANGE GUN KILLS 54 WOMEN**  
PARIS, March 30.—Rescue parties at work in the church which was struck yesterday by a shell from a German long range gun have found more bodies. It is now known that fifty-four women were killed.

The shell struck the north side of the church, bringing down part of the roof and opening a breach twelve feet high and twenty feet wide. Nearly all the debris fell inward upon the heads of the worshippers sixty feet below.

The edifice is now a heart-rending sight. The enormous mass of stone crumbled into all shapes and sizes, lies in the middle of the nave and piled to about the same height as the high altar, which was not damaged.

In addition to H. Strichelin, counsellor of the Swiss legation in Paris, who was killed, it is feared that his wife also is a victim, although searchers have not yet found her body in the debris. Among the injured are Countess Morand, Viscount Molitor and former Senator Louis Gautier.

An official statement issued in Paris last night said seventy-five persons had been killed and ninety wounded, most of them women or children, by a shell which fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held.

#### RESCUE PARTIES AT WORK REMOVING BODIES FROM RUINS OF PARIS CHURCH.

PARIS, March 30.—Rescue parties at work in the church which was struck yesterday by a shell from a German long range gun have found more bodies. It is now known that fifty-four women were killed.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY

Pay Enormous Price in Attempt to Capture Arras.

#### BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, March 29.—

The German attempt to force the British back along the Scarpe and capture Arras cost them an enormous price in casualties, although they used ten divisions. North of the river the British held their positions and withered but slightly before the enemy onslaught. South of the river, however, the British retired slightly between Fampoux and Boisleux.

There was hard fighting on both sides of the Scarpe. To the north, the most desperate conflict was staged around Rouix, which was the scene of sanguinary struggles last night. The Germans succeeded in forcing the British to withdraw from this place.

North of Gavrelle, the Germans tried to push the British back on Balileuil but were repulsed by withering machine gun fire. South of the river the most bitter fighting was about Telegraph Hill, which changed hands several times.

**Marvelous Artillery Work.**  
Below the Somme, British artillery has been doing marvelous work in getting the heavy guns back during the withdrawal. One battery of heavies was cut off and lost for three days. Although often surrounded, the men worked their way out to the British lines with all the guns.

On high ground near Albert there are five machine gunners who are cut off, 600 yards in front of their own infantry, but who still are doing great execution among the enemy. Tanks also have been doing a small but important work. They have been traveling in pairs, storming positions and making prisoners.

**Crucial Zone of Conflict.**  
That sector of the long battle front lying south of the river Somme continued today to be the crucial zone of the conflict. Germans, following up their small gains of yesterday in their northwestern drive toward Amiens, were pressing the attack vigorously. They were meeting with the most obstinate resistance on the part of the British defenders, however, and latest reports state that there had been little or no change in the situation since last night, despite the hard fighting on the extreme north.

The enemy had desisted for the moment from their assault against Arras but there are indications that they are only waiting for fresh troops before renewing their drive.

**THOUSANDS OF SMITHS IN ARMY**  
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The army has more than 100,000 "Smiths," 150,000 "William Smiths," 100,000 "John Smiths," and 200 "John A. Smiths." It has 10,000 "Millers," 15,000 "Williams," and 262 "John J. O'Brien's" of whom fifty have wives named "Mary." There are 10,000 "John Browns," 1200 "John Johnsons," and 1040 "George Millers."

These figures on identical names were cited today by the bureau of war risk insurance as a reason why applicants for government soldiers' insurance or for allotment and allowance payments should sign their full name rather than initials only.